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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

JANE DOES 1-10, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON,
et al.,

Defendants.

CASE NO. C16-1212JLR

FINDINGS OF FACT,
CONCLUSIONS OF LAW, AND
ORDER REISSUING
PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

I. INTRODUCTION

Before the court is the August 22, 2017, order of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit reversing and remanding this court’s order granting Plaintiffs Jane Does 1-10 and John Does 1-10’s (collectively, “Doe Plaintiffs”) motion for a preliminary injunction. (*See* USCA Order (Dkt. # 113); *see also* PI Order (Dkt. # 88).) The Ninth Circuit further ordered that the court’s “preliminary injunction shall remain in place for a reasonable time not to exceed 120 days to allow the district court to

1 enter necessary findings of fact and conclusions of law supporting injunctive relief.”¹
2 (USCA Order at 4.) Following entry of the Ninth Circuit’s order, the court ordered the
3 parties to file supplemental memoranda responding to the Ninth Circuit’s guidance. The
4 court has considered the parties’ supplemental briefing and related submissions (Pl. Supp.
5 Br. (Dkt. # 119); UW Supp. Br. (Dkt. # 120); Def. Supp. Br. (Dkt. # 122); Pl. Supp.
6 Reply (Dkt. # 123); Pl. Not. Supp. Auth. (Dkt. # 124); Pl. 2d Supp. Br. (Dkt. # 127); UW
7 2d Supp. Br. (Dkt. # 126); Def. 2d Supp. Br. (Dkt. # 128)), the relevant portions of the
8 record, and the applicable law. In addition, the court heard the argument of counsel on
9 November 29, 2017. (*See* 11/29/17 Min. Entry (Dkt. # 129).) Being fully advised, the
10 court reissues the preliminary injunction as more fully described below.²

11 **II. BACKGROUND**

12 On February 9, 2016, Defendant David Daleiden issued a request to Defendant
13 University of Washington (“UW”) under Washington State’s Public Records Act

15 ¹ December 12, 2017, is 120 days from the date on which the Ninth Circuit entered its
16 order. (*See* USCA Order at 4.)

17 ² In accordance with Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 52(a) and 65(d), this order shall
18 constitute the court’s findings of fact and conclusions of law setting forth the grounds for the
19 reissuance of the preliminary injunction. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 52(a); Fed. R. Civ. P. 65(d); *see*
20 *also* *A. H. R. v. Wash. State Health Care Auth.*, No. C15-5701JLR, 2016 WL 98513, at *1 n.4
21 (W.D. Wash. Jan. 7, 2016). Although the court has not labeled paragraphs specifically as
22 findings of fact or conclusions of law, such labels are not necessary. The nature of the findings
and conclusions that follow is apparent. *See Tri-Tron Int’l v. A.A. Velto*, 525 F.2d 432, 435-36
(9th Cir. 1975) (“We look at a finding or a conclusion in its true light, regardless of the label that
the district court may have placed on it. . . . [T]he findings are sufficient if they permit a clear
understanding of the basis for the decision of the trial court, irrespective of their mere form or
arrangement”) (citations omitted); *In re Bubble Up Delaware, Inc.*, 684 F.2d 1259, 1262 (9th
Cir. 1982) (“The fact that a court labels determinations ‘Findings of Fact’ does not make them so
if they are in reality conclusions of law.”).

1 (“PRA”), RCW ch. 42.56, seeking to “inspect or obtain copies of all documents that
2 relate to the **purchase, transfer, or procurement of human fetal tissues**, human fetal
3 organs, and/or human fetal cell products at the [UW] Birth Defects Research Laboratory
4 from **2010 to present.**” (Power Decl. (Dkt. # 5) ¶ 4, Ex. C (bolding in original).) On
5 February 10, 2016, Defendant Zachary Freeman issued a similar PRA request to UW.³
6 (*Id.* ¶ 6, Ex. E.) Among other documents, these PRA requests sought communications
7 between UW or its Birth Defects Research Laboratory (“the Lab”), on the one hand, and
8 Cedar River Clinics (“Cedar River”), Planned Parenthood of Greater Washington and
9 North Idaho, or certain individuals or employees of Cedar River and Planned Parenthood
10 of Greater Washington and North Idaho, on the other hand. (*Id.* at 1; *see also id.* ¶ 4, Ex.
11 C at 1-2.) Mr. Daleiden’s PRA request specifically lists the names of eight such
12 individuals. (*Id.* ¶ 4, Ex. C at 1-2.)

13 On July 21, 2016, UW notified Doe Plaintiffs that absent a court order issued by
14 August 4, 2016, it would provide documents responsive to Mr. Daleiden’s PRA request
15 without redaction at 12:00 p.m. on August 5, 2016. (Does 1, 3-4, 7-8 Decls. (Dkt. ## 6,
16 8-9, 12-13) ¶ 3, Ex. A; Doe 5 Decl. (Dkt. # 10) ¶ 3; Doe 6 Decl. (Dkt. # 11) ¶ 5, Ex. A.)

17 On July 26, 2016, UW issued a similar notice to Doe Plaintiffs regarding Mr. Freeman’s

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22 ³ On December 27, 2016, the court entered a stipulated order dismissing Mr. Freeman
from the lawsuit. (Stip. Ord. of Dismissal (Dkt. # 105).)

1 request and indicated that, absent a court order, UW would provide responsive documents
2 without redaction on August 10, 2016.⁴ (Does 1, 3-4 Decls. ¶ 4, Ex. B.)⁵

3 On August 3, 2016, Doe Plaintiffs filed a complaint on behalf of a putative class
4 seeking to enjoin UW from issuing unredacted documents in response to the PRA
5 requests. (Compl. (Dkt. # 1).)⁶ Doe Plaintiffs object to disclosure of the requested
6 documents in unredacted form because the documents include personally identifying
7 information such as direct work phone numbers, work emails, personal cell phone
8 numbers, and other information. (*See* TAC (Dkt. # 77) at 2 (“Doe Plaintiffs . . . seek to
9 have their personal identifying information withheld to protect their safety and privacy.”);
10 *see also, e.g.*, Doe 5 Decl. ¶¶ 4-5 (“Any email contacts I had with [the Lab] would have
11 highly personal information such as my name, email address, and phone number. . . . My
12 name, email address, and phone number are information that I try to keep private when
13 related to where I work.”).)

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16 ⁴ Under RCW 42.56.540, “[a]n agency has the option of notifying persons named in the record or to whom a record specifically pertains” prior to disclosure.

17 ⁵ Jane Doe 2 omitted exhibits from her declaration, but the other Doe declarations
18 sufficiently demonstrate that UW issued similar letters to the individuals implicated in the relevant PRA request.

19 ⁶ Doe Plaintiffs also filed an amended complaint and a second amended complaint on
20 August 3, 2016. (*See* FAC (Dkt. # 22); SAC (Dkt. # 23).) Doe Plaintiffs’ amended complaint
21 amends allegations concerning jurisdiction and venue. (*Compare* Compl. ¶¶ 17-18 (alleging
22 jurisdiction under RCW 2.08.010 and RCW 4.28.020 and venue under RCW 42.56.540), *with*
FAC ¶¶ 17-18 (alleging jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and venue under 28 U.S.C.
§ 1391(b)(2)).) Doe Plaintiffs’ second amended complaint corrects what appear to be
typographical errors in paragraph 18 of the amended complaint relating to venue. (*Compare*
FAC ¶ 18, *with* SAC ¶ 18.)

1 On the same day that they filed suit, Doe Plaintiffs filed a motion seeking both a
2 temporary restraining order (“TRO”) and a preliminary injunction against disclosure of
3 the requested documents.⁷ (*See* TRO/PI Mot. (Dkt. # 2).) In addition, Doe Plaintiffs
4 filed a motion for class certification. (*See* MFCC (Dkt. # 16).) Doe Plaintiffs ask the
5 court to certify a class consisting of “[a]ll individuals whose names and/or personal
6 identifying information (work addresses, work or cell phone numbers, email addresses)
7 are contained in documents prepared, owned, used, or retained by UW that are related to
8 fetal tissue research or donations.” (*Id.* at 2.)

9 On August 3, 2016, the court granted Doe Plaintiffs’ motion for a TRO but set the
10 TRO to expire on August 17, 2016, at 11:59 p.m. (TRO (Dkt. # 27) at 7.) The court
11 restrained UW “from releasing, altering, or disposing of the requested documents or
12 disclosing the personal identifying information of Plaintiffs pending further order from
13 this court.” (*Id.* at 7.) On August 17, 2016, the court extended the TRO “until such time
14 as the court resolves [Doe] Plaintiffs’ pending motion for a preliminary injunction.”
15 (8/17/16 Order (Dkt. # 54) at 2.)

16 On November 11, 2016, the court granted Doe Plaintiffs’ motion for a preliminary
17 injunction.⁸ (PI Ord. (Dkt. # 88).) The court concluded that Doe Plaintiffs were likely to

18 ⁷ On the same day, Doe Plaintiffs also filed a motion to proceed in pseudonym. (MTPP
19 (Dkt. # 15).) Defendants did not oppose the motion (*see generally* Dkt.), and the court granted it
20 on August 29, 2016 (8/29/16 Order (Dkt. # 68)).

21 ⁸ Before the court could resolve Doe Plaintiffs’ motion for a preliminary injunction, Mr.
22 Daleiden filed a motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim and for lack of subject matter
jurisdiction. (*See* MTD (Dkt. # 49).) On October 4, 2016, the court granted Mr. Daleiden’s
motion and dismissed Doe Plaintiffs’ second amended complaint without prejudice for lack of
subject matter jurisdiction. (10/4/16 Order (Dkt. # 76) at 12-14.) The court also granted Doe

1 succeed on the merits of their claim that disclosure of their personally identifying
2 information would render them and those similarly situated uniquely vulnerable to
3 harassment, shaming, stalking, or worse, and in this context, would violate their First
4 Amendment rights to freedom of expression and association. (*Id.* at 18-19.) Thus, the
5 court also concluded that Doe Plaintiffs were “likely to succeed on the merits of their
6 claim that their personally identifying information is exempt from disclosure under the
7 PRA.” (*Id.* at 19.) After finding that the remaining factors—irreparable injury, the
8 public interest, and the balance of equities—also favored preliminary injunctive relief,
9 the court granted Doe Plaintiffs’ motion but narrowed the scope of the injunctive relief it
10 granted as compared to the relief granted in the TRO. (*See id.* at 19-22, 25.)

11 In the preliminary injunction, the court did not prohibit the release of the
12 documents at issue but rather enjoined UW from releasing the requested documents
13 without first redacting all personally identifying information or information for Doe
14 Plaintiffs from which a person’s identity could be derived with reasonable certainty. (*Id.*
15 at 19-21, 25.) Specifically, the court held that the UW was required to redact all
16 personally identifying information, including but not limited to (a) information that
17 identifies or provides the location of an individual, (b) information that would allow an

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19 Plaintiffs leave to file a third amended complaint that remedied the jurisdictional deficiencies
20 identified in the court’s order. (*Id.* at 14-18.) Doe Plaintiffs timely filed their third amended
21 complaint on October 18, 2016 (*see* TAC), and the court concluded that Doe Plaintiffs’ third
22 amended complaint satisfied the directives of its October 4, 2016, order with respect to subject
matter jurisdiction (PI Order at 5). Doe Plaintiffs’ third amended complaint also added
Defendant Perry Tapper, who is a records compliance officer in UW’s Office of Public Records
and Open Meetings (“OPR”). (*See* TAC ¶ 12; Supp. Tapper Decl. (Dkt. # 121) ¶ 2.) The court
refers to UW and Mr. Tapper collectively as “UW.”

1 individual to be identified or located, (c) information that would allow an individual to be
2 contacted, (d) names of individuals, (e) phone numbers, (f) facsimile numbers, (g) email
3 and mailing addresses, (h) social security or tax identification numbers, and (i) job titles.
4 (*Id.* at 25-26.)

5 On December 15, 2016, Mr. Daleiden filed a notice appealing “the district court’s
6 grant of a preliminary injunction prohibiting disclosure of ‘all personally identifying
7 information or information from which a person’s identity could be derived with
8 reasonable certainty.’” (*See* USCA Order at 2 (quoting PI Order at 25); *see also* Not. of
9 App. (Dkt. # 98).) On January 4, 2017, this court stayed proceedings at the district court
10 level, except for purposes of enforcing and administering the preliminary injunction,
11 pending the resolution of Mr. Daleiden’s appeal. (1/4/17 Min. Entry (Dkt. # 109).) On
12 August 14, 2017, the Ninth Circuit reversed and remanded the court’s preliminary
13 injunction order but nevertheless left the preliminary injunction in place for 120 days “to
14 allow the district court to enter the necessary findings of fact and conclusions of law
15 supporting injunctive relief.” (USCA Order at 4.)

16 In its August 14, 2017, order, the Ninth Circuit stated that “[t]o prevail on the First
17 Amendment claim, . . . Doe Plaintiffs must show that particular individuals or groups of
18 individuals were engaged in activity protected by the First Amendment and ‘show “a
19 reasonable probability that the compelled disclosure of personal information will
20 subject”’ those individuals or groups of individuals ‘to threats, harassment, or reprisals’
21 that would have a chilling effect on that activity.” (USCA Order at 3 (citing *John Doe*
22 *No. 1 v. Reed*, U.S. 186, 200 (2010) and quoting *Buckley v. Valeo*, 424 U.S. at 1, 74

1 (1976) (brackets omitted)) (footnote omitted.) The Ninth Circuit agreed “that there may
2 be a basis for redaction where disclosure would likely result in threats, harassment, and
3 violence,” but determined that “the [district] court’s order did not address how the Doe
4 Plaintiffs have made the necessary clear showing with specificity as to the different
5 individuals or groups of individual who could be identified in the public records.” (*Id.*)
6 The Ninth Circuit also determined that this court “made no finding that specific
7 individuals or groups of individuals were engaged in activity protected by the First
8 Amendment and what that activity was.” (*Id.* at 3-4.) Accordingly, the court remanded
9 the proceeding “to address how disclosure of specific information would violate the
10 constitutional or statutory rights of particular individuals or groups.” (*Id.* at 4.)

11 Pursuant to the court’s preliminary injunction, UW produced redacted records to
12 Mr. Daleiden in two stages and completed its production on September 8, 2017. (*See*
13 *Supp. Tapper Decl.* (Dkt. # 121) ¶¶ 3-14.) Stage 1 of the production of documents
14 consisted of 1,678 pages, and stage 2 consisted of 3,489 pages. (*Id.* ¶¶ 5, 14.)

15 Meanwhile, on August 22, 2017, the court lifted its prior stay and ordered Doe
16 Plaintiffs, UW, and Mr. Daleiden to file supplemental memoranda responding to the
17 Ninth Circuit’s guidance. (*See* 8/22/17 Order (Dkt. # 114) at 1 n.1, 4-5.) The court
18 received the parties’ supplemental submissions and now considers whether to reissue,
19 modify, or terminate the preliminary injunction based on the Ninth Circuit’s guidance
20 and the applicable law and facts.

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1 **III. ANALYSIS**

2 **A. Standard for Granting a Preliminary Injunction**

3 “A preliminary injunction is ‘an extraordinary remedy that may only be awarded
4 upon a clear showing that the plaintiff is entitled to such relief.’” *Feldman v. Ariz. Sec’y*
5 *of State’s Office*, 843 F.3d 366, 375 (9th Cir. 2016) (quoting *Winter v. Nat. Res. Def.*
6 *Council*, 555 U.S. 7, 22 (2008)). To obtain such relief, “[a] plaintiff . . . must establish
7 that he is likely to succeed on the merits, that he is likely to suffer irreparable harm in the
8 absence of preliminary relief, that the balance of equities tips in his favor, and that an
9 injunction is in the public interest.” *Winter*, 555 U.S. at 20. “A plaintiff must make a
10 showing as to each of these elements, although in [the Ninth Circuit] ‘if a plaintiff can
11 only show that there are ‘serious questions going to the merits’—a lesser showing than
12 likelihood of success on the merits—then a preliminary injunction may still issue if the
13 ‘balance of hardships tips sharply in the plaintiff’s favor,’ and the other two *Winter*
14 factors are satisfied.” *Feldman*, 843 F.3d at 375 (quoting *Shell Offshore, Inc. v.*
15 *Greenpeace, Inc.*, 709 F.3d 1282, 1291 (9th Cir. 2013)). “That is, ‘serious questions
16 going to the merits’ and a balance of hardships that tips sharply towards the plaintiff can
17 support issuance of a preliminary injunction, so long as the plaintiff also shows that there
18 is a likelihood of irreparable injury and that the injunction is in the public interest.” *All.*
19 *for the Wild Rockies v. Cotrell*, 632 F.3d 1127, 1135 (9th Cir. 2001).

20 The Ninth Circuit’s order does not call into question the court’s conclusions with
21 respect to the last three *Winter* factors—irreparable harm, the balance of the equities, and
22 the public interest—which the court found weighed in favor of issuing the preliminary

1 injunction. (*See generally* USCA Order.) Rather, the infirmities identified by the Ninth
2 Circuit relate to Doe Plaintiffs’ likelihood of success on the merits. As instructed by the
3 Ninth Circuit, the court will begin its analysis by “address[ing] how disclosure of specific
4 information would violate the constitutional or statutory rights of particular individuals or
5 groups” of Doe Plaintiffs. (*See* USCA Order at 4.)

6 **B. The Likelihood of Success on the Merits**

7 In their first supplemental brief following remand, Doe Plaintiffs urge the court to
8 find that the personally identifying information of Doe Plaintiffs found in the subject
9 documents is protected both on First Amendment and privacy grounds. (Pl. Supp. Br. at
10 1-3.) Mr. Daleiden argues that because the Ninth Circuit’s remand order addressed only
11 First Amendment issues, Doe Plaintiffs’ “privacy claim is dead.” (*See* Def. Supp. Br. at 2
12 n.2; *see also* USCA Order.) The court disagrees. Although Doe Plaintiffs raised their
13 privacy rights as an alternate ground for a preliminary injunction in their motion (TRO/PI
14 Mot. at 8-11), and Mr. Daleiden responded (Def. PI Resp. (Dkt. # 50) at 7-10)), the
15 court’s preliminary injunction relied solely on Doe Plaintiffs’ First Amendment
16 expression and associational rights (*see generally* PI Order).⁹ Thus, the Ninth Circuit has

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18 ⁹ Mr. Daleiden asserts that the court’s preliminary injunction “cited privacy as an
19 alternative basis for a preliminary injunction.” (Def. Supp. Br. at 2 n.2 (citing PI Order at 19).)
20 The court refers to the word “privacy” in the concluding paragraph of the section of the order
21 devoted to analyzing Doe Plaintiffs’ First Amendment expression and associational rights. (*See*
22 PI Order at 19.) Privacy cannot be said to be “an alternative basis” for the court’s preliminary
injunction based on this singular reference. The court did not intend its order to be so construed;
and neither did the Ninth Circuit so construe it. (*See* USCA Order at 2 (“The district court relied
on a blanket finding that the entire putative class was engaged in protected First Amendment
activity.”).) If anything, the court’s reference to privacy in the context of its discussion of Doe
Plaintiffs’ First Amendment rights was simply a recognition that the “[i]nviolability of privacy in
group association may in many circumstances be indispensable to preservation of freedom of

1 not yet ruled on the privacy issue nor terminated Doe Plaintiffs’ privacy claim as Mr.
2 Daleiden asserts. (*See id.*) In addition, a recent Washington Court of Appeals decision—
3 issued after the Ninth Circuit’s remand order—is relevant to Doe Plaintiffs’ assertion of
4 constitutional privacy rights in the personally identifying information at issue here. (*See*
5 Pl. Not. of Supp. Auth. at 1 (citing *Wash. Pub. Emps. Ass’n v. Wash. State Ctr. for*
6 *Childhood Deafness & Hearing Loss*, 404 P.3d 111 (Wash. Ct. App. 2017)).) The court
7 directed the parties to submit supplemental briefs on this decision and has considered the
8 parties’ submissions. (*See* 11/20/17 Order (Dkt. # 125); Pl. 2d Supp. Br.; UW 2d Supp.
9 Br.; Def. 2d Supp. Br.) Accordingly, on remand, the court will address not only the
10 issues raised by the Ninth Circuit concerning Doe Plaintiffs’ First Amendment expressive
11 and associational rights, but also Doe Plaintiffs’ assertion of a right of privacy under
12 Washington State’s Constitution.

13 1. The First Amendment

14 The PRA enumerates a variety of express exemptions. *See* RCW ch. 42.56. The
15 PRA also incorporates an “other statute” exemption where such a statute imposes
16 confidentiality obligations or prohibits the disclosure of specific information or records.
17 RCW 42.56.070(1);¹⁰ *Progressive Animal Welfare Soc’y v. Univ. of Wash.*, 888 P.2d 592,

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19 association.” *Nat’l Ass’n for Advancement of Colored People v. State of Ala. ex rel. Patterson*,
357 U.S. 449, 462 (1958).

20 ¹⁰ RCW 42.56.070(1) states:

21 Each agency, in accordance with published rules, shall make available for public
22 inspection and copying all public records, unless the record falls within the specific
exemptions of subsection (8) of this section, this chapter, or other statute which
exempts or prohibits disclosure of specific information or records. To the extent

1 602 (Wash. 1994). The Washington State Supreme Court has construed the “other
2 statute” exemption to include exemptions grounded in either the state or federal
3 constitutions. *Freedom Found. v. Gregoire*, 310 P.3d 1252, 1258 (Wash. 2013.)

4 In its remand order, the Ninth Circuit stated that “[t]o prevail on their First
5 Amendment claim, the Doe Plaintiffs must show that particular individuals or groups of
6 individuals were engaged in activity protected by the First Amendment and ‘show “a
7 reasonable probability that the compelled disclosure of personal information will
8 subject”’ those individuals or groups of individuals ‘to threats, harassment, or reprisals’
9 that would have a chilling effect on that activity.” (USCA Order at 3 (quoting *Reed*, 561
10 U.S. at 200 (2010) and *Buckley*, 424 U.S. at 74 (1976) (brackets omitted)) (footnote
11 omitted.) In response to the Ninth Circuit’s remand order, Doe Plaintiffs assert that they
12 consist of three groups of individuals engaged in First Amendment protected activity.
13 (See Pl. Supp. Br. at 3.) Thus, the court first addresses whether these groups engaged in
14 First Amendment activity and then turns to whether they would be subject to threats,
15 harassment, or reprisals if their personal information is disclosed.

16 The first group of Doe Plaintiffs includes “[a]dvocates, [p]ractitioners, and [s]taff”
17 “who advocate through speech or conduct, for organizations and/or entities that provide
18 abortions and/or make available fetal tissue for medical research, including individuals
19 who in fact participated in the procurement of fetal tissue for medical research purposes

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21 required to prevent an unreasonable invasion of personal privacy interests protected
22 by this chapter, an agency shall delete identifying details in a manner consistent
with this chapter when it makes available or publishes any public record; however,
in each case, the justification for the deletion shall be explained fully in writing.

1 and/or arranged for the delivery of fetal tissue to the Lab, and staff associated with the
2 same.” (*Id.*) This group includes John Doe 1, who is an employee of Seattle Children’s
3 Hospital, and Jane Does 3-7, who are employees (or former employees) of Planned
4 Parenthood of Greater Washington and North Idaho, Planned Parenthood Federation of
5 America, Cedar River, Evergreen Hospital Medical Center, and UW (“Group 1”). (*Id.* at
6 3 n.3; *see also* Does 1, 3-7 Decls. ¶ 1.) The second group includes “Lab staff,” who
7 “facilitate[] the collection and/or dissemination of fetal tissue for medical research
8 purposes, and staff associated with the same.” (Pl. Supp. Br. at 3.) This group includes
9 Jane Doe 2, who is an employee of UW (“Group 2”). (*Id.* at 3 n.4; Doe 2 Decl. ¶ 1.) The
10 third group includes “[r]esearchers and [s]taff,” “whose efforts contribute to medical
11 research that uses fetal tissue obtained from the Lab, and staff associated with the same.”
12 (Pl. Supp. Br. at 3.) This group includes Jane Does 7 and 8, who are both employees of
13 UW (“Group 3”). (*Id.* at 3 n.5; Does 7-8 Decls. ¶ 1.)

14 Doe Plaintiffs argue that the release of documents pursuant to Mr. Daleiden’s PRA
15 request without first redacting the personally identifying information of Doe Plaintiffs in
16 all three groups would violate their First Amendment rights of association and expressive
17 activity, including both advocacy and research.¹¹ (*See* Pl. Supp. Br. at 1.) There is no

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19 ¹¹ Mr. Daleiden argues that, except for the names of the eight identified individuals, he
20 “has not asked for the inclusion of names” in his public records request and the court, therefore,
21 should not rule on the issue. (Def. Supp. Br. at 1 n.1.) Mr. Daleiden bases this argument on his
22 attorney’s communication with UW that he would agree to certain enumerated redactions in the
responsive documents. (*See* Trissell Decl. (Dkt. # 44) Ex. B.) But Mr. Daleiden fails to provide
any evidence that UW modified its notice to Doe Plaintiffs that, absent an injunction, documents
reflecting their identities or personally identifying information will be released. Further, there is
no evidence that UW has accepted, or is legally bound to honor, any voluntary limits absent a
court order. (*See generally id.*) Indeed, Mr. Daleiden provides no legal authority in his briefing

1 dispute that advocacy and research tied to women’s reproductive rights and fetal tissue
2 have become highly politicized topics. As Mr. Daleiden has acknowledged, “the debate
3 over fetal tissue has raged across the country, extending all the way to both parties’
4 presidential primaries, has generated Congressional and other legislative investigations,
5 and still garners much media attention.” (Def. Resp. (Dkt. # 50) at 9 (citing Daleiden
6 Decl. (Dkt. # (50-1).) Thus, Doe Plaintiffs posit that supporting an entity that advocates
7 for or enables the availability of women’s reproductive health services or fetal tissue
8 research is without doubt First Amendment activity, as is performing the actual
9 underlying academic or scientific research related to such tissue. (Pl. Supp. Br. at 5-8.)
10 They argue that individuals who associate with these organizations and provide the
11 support and labor these protected activities are entitled to the same First Amendment
12 protections as the organizations for which they work. (*See id.*) They assert that their
13 work—even as support staff—is inseparable from the First Amendment protected activity
14 of the organizations with whom they work or otherwise associate. (*Id.* 8-9.) Based on
15 the court’s review of Supreme Court and Ninth Circuit precedent, the court agrees with
16 Doe Plaintiffs’ position as detailed below.

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20 indicating that he may decide the types of redactions UW should impose after receipt of a public
21 records request, and he could provide no such authority in response to the court’s inquiries at
22 oral argument. Further, the redactions to which Mr. Daleiden agreed and those sought by Doe
Plaintiffs concerning their personally identifying information are not coterminous. For all these
reasons, the redaction of both names and other personally identifying information remains at
issue before this court.

1 a. *Group 1 – Advocacy*

2 The Doe Plaintiffs in Group 1 are or have been employees of entities that either
3 (1) advocate for access to reproductive health care services such as abortion,¹² and/or (2)
4 partner with, collaborate with, or donate to the Lab to further scientific and medical
5 research involving fetal tissue.¹³ These entities, and the individuals who work with and
6 support them, aid in the advocacy for continued access to abortion and reproductive
7 rights (which makes fetal tissue available to researchers) and/or the continued ability to
8 conduct the fetal tissue research itself.

9 An individual engages in protected First Amendment activity by supporting an
10 expressive or advocacy organization. *See Nat’l Ass’n for Advancement of Colored*
11 *People*, 357 U.S. at 462 (protecting the identities of NAACP members and “recogniz[ing]
12 the vital relationship between freedom to associate and privacy in one’s associations.”).
13 Indeed, the First Amendment protects Doe Plaintiffs who advocate for lawful programs

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15 ¹² (*See, e.g.*, Power Decl. (Dkt. # 5) Ex. I (“The mission of Planned Parenthood of
16 Greater Washington and North Idaho is to provide exceptional reproductive and complementary
17 health care services, honest education, and fearless advocacy for all.”); Doe 3 Decl. ¶ 1
(employee of Planned Parenthood of Greater Washington and North Idaho); Cantrell Decl. (Dkt.
18 # 4) ¶ 2 (“As a reproductive health provider since 1979, Cedar River Clinics and its employees
19 have fought for reproductive freedom.”); Doe 5 Decl. ¶ 1 (employee of Cedar River Clinics).)

20 ¹³ (*See* Doe 1 Decl. ¶ 11 (stating that Seattle Children’s Hospital has worked on five to
21 six cases in which the patient consented to fetal tissue donation to the Lab); Doe 3 Decl. ¶ 7
22 (former Planned Parenthood Federal of America employee whose highly personal information,
such as name, email address, and cell phone number, was provided to the Lab); Doe 5 Decl. ¶ 4
(stating that, as part of her work at Cedar Rivers Clinic, she has contacted the Lab to “coordinate
the donation of tissue by our clients”); Doe 6 Decl. ¶ 4 (“Evergreen [Hospital Medical Center]
coordinates with the [Lab] in its collection of fetal tissue for research purposes. . . . In my role as
a genetic counselor, I have had communications with the Lab to coordinate the collection or
transportation of fetal tissue to the Lab for processing.”); Doe 7 Decl. ¶ 5 (“Through my work, I
collaborate with the [Lab] in several capacities.”).)

1 that provide abortions and allow such patients to donate fetal tissue for scientific
2 research, as well as Doe Plaintiffs who associate with those organizations that further
3 abortion rights as well as fetal tissue research and advocacy. *See Planned Parenthood*
4 *Ass’n of Utah v. Herbert*, 828 F.3d 1245 (10th Cir. 2016) (associating with organizations
5 for social, political, and educational reasons that provide abortion services and that
6 participate in lawful programs to allow abortion patients to donate fetal tissue for
7 scientific research is protected First Amendment activity).¹⁴ Thus, the court finds and

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9 ¹⁴ Mr. Daleiden misconstrues *Herbert*. (*See* Def. Supp. Br. at 4-5.) Mr. Daleiden argues
10 that *Herbert* “implies that fetal tissue procurement is *not* First Amendment-protected activity,
11 and that it is categorically distinct from ‘advocacy.’” (*Id.* at 5 (italics in original).) Mr.
12 Daeliden’s position, however, presents a classic “strawman.” The plaintiff in *Herbert* did not
13 assert a First Amendment right in fetal tissue procurement and neither do Doe Plaintiffs here.
14 Instead, the plaintiff in *Herbert* asserted “that its ‘association with other Planned Parenthood
15 providers who participate in *lawful* programs that allow abortion patients to donate fetal tissue
16 for scientific research . . . is protected by the First Amendment.” *Herbert*, 828 F.3d 1258
17 (quoting the *Herbert* plaintiff’s motion for a preliminary injunction) (emphasis added). Similar
18 to Mr. Daleiden’s argument here, the defendants in *Herbert* misconstrued the plaintiff’s
19 arguments by stating that “no court has ever held that the ‘fundamental right to abortion includes
20 the right to sell fetal tissue.’” *Id.* at 1259 (quoting the *Herbert* defendants’ brief). The *Herbert*
21 defendants also misconstrued the plaintiff’s position by arguing that “no court has ‘extend[ed]
22 th[e] First Amendment right of association to encompass the right to associate in furtherance of
illegal acts such as selling fetal tissue.’” *Id.* (quoting the *Herbert* defendants’ brief) (brackets in
original and italics added). The *Herbert* court responded by stating that defendants’ arguments
“miss[ed] the mark” because the plaintiff “never alleged that it possessed or exercised any such
rights.” *Id.* Neither have Doe Plaintiffs here alleged that they possess constitutional rights to sell
fetal tissue or associate in the furtherance of illegal acts. Instead, consistent with the plaintiff’s
position in *Herbert*, Doe Plaintiffs assert that “[t]he threat of exposure of [their] personally
identifying information would discourage their participation with organizations such as Planned
Parenthood and Cedar River Clinics, and their willingness to cooperate with . . . the Lab . . . and
other state agencies, thereby unconstitutionally chilling their research and advocacy relating to
the same and to women’s health and reproductive rights.” (Pl. Supp. Br. at 1.) As this court has
previously held, associating with Planned Parenthood or other providers of and advocates for
women’s reproductive health services and organizations which participate in and advocate for
lawful programs to allow abortion patients to donate fetal tissue for scientific research are
activities that the First Amendment protects. (*See* PI Order at 12-13.) Nothing in the Ninth
Circuit’s remand order undermines this conclusion. (*See generally* USCA Order.) And nothing
in Mr. Daleiden’s flawed analysis of *Herbert* persuades the court otherwise.

1 concludes that the Doe Plaintiffs involved in this type of activity have asserted valid First
2 Amendment constitutional interests.

3 *b. Groups 1-3 – Fetal Tissue Research*

4 Doe Plaintiffs in all three groups are engaged in activities that are critical to the
5 conduct of fetal tissue research. The enterprise of university research constitutes First
6 Amendment protected expressive conduct. *Regents of Univ. of Cal. v. Bakke*, 438 U.S.
7 265, 312 (1978) (“Academic freedom, though not a specifically enumerated
8 constitutional right, long has been viewed as a special concern of the First
9 Amendment.”); *Dow Chem. Co. v. Allen*, 672 F.2d 1262, 1275 (7th Cir. 1982) (“We think
10 it clear that whatever constitutional protection is afforded by the First Amendment
11 extends as readily to the scholar in the laboratory as to the teacher in the classroom.”)
12 Similar to Doe Plaintiffs here, the plaintiff *Herbert* asserted that its “association with
13 other Planned Parenthood providers who participate in lawful programs that allow
14 abortion patients to donate fetal tissue for scientific research . . . is protected by the First
15 Amendment.” 828 F.3d at 1258. The Tenth Circuit “ha[d] little trouble in concluding”
16 that the plaintiff’s assertion of First Amendment rights was “valid.” *Id.* at 1259. This
17 court has little trouble in so concluding as well.¹⁵

18
19 ¹⁵ Mr. Daleiden’s reliance on *Progressive Animal Welfare Soc. v. Univ. of Wash.*, 884
20 P.2d 592, 604 (Wash. 1994) (“PAWS”), for the notion that Doe Plaintiffs may not assert a First
21 Amendment interest in university research is misplaced. (See Def. Supp. Br. at 10-11.) In
22 *PAWS*, the Washington Supreme Court merely found no “constitutionally compelling reason”
based on a “putative constitutional privilege of academic freedom” to create “a general
exemption from the [PRA] for public universities and for academics.” 884 P.2d at 604. Doe
Plaintiffs seek no such “general exemption” here. In addition, Mr. Daleiden’s reliance on
Southwest Center for Biological Diversity v. USDA, 170 F. Supp. 2d 931 (D. Ariz. 2000), *aff’d*,

1 The court discusses each group’s participation in this First Amendment protected
2 activity because the participation of each group is essential to the conduct of the fetal
3 tissue research at issue. Doe Plaintiffs in Group 1, who procure and transmit fetal tissue
4 to the Lab, conduct work that is not only relevant to fetal tissue research, but
5 fundamentally necessary for that research to occur at all. For example, John Doe 1 is an
6 employee of Seattle Children’s Hospital, where pathologists perform autopsies and
7 occasionally “parents desire to donate [fetal] tissue for research purposes.” (Doe 1 Decl.
8 ¶ 7.) John Doe 1 explains that when a parent consents to fetal tissue research, “laboratory
9 staff collects tissue in accordance with the parents’ written consent.” (*Id.*) “Handling of
10 these specimens is a complex process that involves many professionals and
11 administrative and technical staff, including the [Seattle Children’s Hospital] Research

13 314 F.3d 1060 (9th Cir. 2002), is also misplaced. (*See* Def. Supp. Br. at 10 n.8.) Although the
14 *Southwest Center* court held that underlying data from a government-commissioned study should
15 be disclosed under the Freedom of Information Act, the court also noted that defendants had not
16 made any showing that “disclosure of the data would be burdensome” and also noted that if
17 privacy interests were at stake, the result might have been different. *Id.* at 943. Further, the
18 *Southwest* court acknowledged that *Dow Chemical* stands for the “unremarkable proposition that,
19 in specific situations, research material may be entitled to some protection” and, in recognizing
20 that protection, the *Dow Chemical* court “balanced the burdens and benefits of compliance with
21 the subpoenas and found that, on the specific facts of the case, the burden was unreasonable.”
22 170 F. Supp. 2d at 942. Finally, Mr. Daleiden also relies on *Humane Society of the United States*
v. Superior Court of Yolo County, 155 Cal. Rptr. 3d 93, 118-19 (Cal. Ct. App. 2013). (Def.
Supp. Br. at 10 n.8.) Yet in *Humane Society*, the court held that prepublication communications
between researchers were protected from disclosure under California’s public records act
because of “the chilling effect [that] disclosing prepublication research communications could
have on academic research.” Indeed, the *Humane Society* court aptly noted that “[j]ust as a
journalist, stripped of sources, would write fewer, less incisive articles, an academician, stripped
of sources, would be able to provide fewer, less cogent analyses.” 155 Cal Rptr. at 118 (quoting
Cusumano v. Microsoft Corp., 162 F.3d 708, 714 (1st Cir. 1998)). “Such similarities of concern
and function militate in favor of a similar level of protection for journalists and academic
researchers.” *Cusumano*, 162 F.3d at 714.

1 Laboratory Services core.” (*Id.* ¶ 9.) Other staff members similarly play important roles
2 in ultimately making fetal tissue research possible.¹⁶ Thus, the court finds and concludes
3 that Doe Plaintiffs in Group 1, which consists of advocates, practitioners, and staff, are
4 engaged in First Amendment activity when they participate in the foregoing described
5 activities—the first fundamental steps necessary to conduct fetal tissue research—and
6 when they associate with organizations that support this research.

7 Doe Plaintiffs in Group 2, who staff the Lab, are engaged either directly or
8 indirectly in the fetal tissue research made possible through the Lab. (*See id.* ¶¶ 1, 14.)
9 The Lab is both a laboratory and repository to collect, identify, process, and distribute
10 fetal tissue for purposes of research strictly to non-profit, academic facilities across the
11 country. (Doe 2 Decl. ¶ 5.) The research projects that use fetal tissue are wide-ranging,
12 including past and on-going research into inherited, genetic disease, birth defects,
13 neuroscience, brain infectious diseases, AIDS, stem cell biology, renal disease,
14 autoimmune disease, eye disease and blindness, cardiac disease (in adults and children)
15 pharmacology, diabetes, muscle development and muscular dystrophy, genomics,
16

17 ¹⁶ (*See, e.g.*, Doe 3 Decl. ¶ 7 (“Staff members [at Planned Parenthood of Greater
18 Washington and North Idaho] have a range of duties relating to this tissue donation program.
19 For example, their functions range from administrative functions, such as contracting, program
20 administration, and accreditation, and clinical functions, such a surgical services coordination
21 and quality compliance.”); Doe 4 Decl. ¶¶ 5-6 (explaining her role as communications strategist
22 and advocate for all Planned Parenthood affiliates, which would include those donating fetal
tissue to the Lab, and promoting and disseminating scholarly research to research partners); Doe
5 Decl. ¶ 4 (“In my role as a genetic counselor, I have had communications with the Lab to
coordinate the collection or transport of fetal tissue to the Lab for processing.”); Doe 7 Decl.
¶¶ 4-5 (“I am a physician and provider of medical services, including abortion services. . . . As
an abortion provider, if a patient consents to donation of fetal tissue, I coordinate with the Lab
regarding fetal tissue for research.”).

1 epigenetics, and development biology. (*Id.* ¶ 11.) The court finds and concludes that
2 Doe Plaintiffs in Group 2 are engaged in First Amendment protected activity through
3 their association with the Lab and its support of fetal tissue scientific and medical
4 research.

5 Finally, Doe Plaintiffs in Group 3 are specifically engaged in medical research
6 using fetal tissue and coordinate with the Lab to do this research. (*See* Doe 7 Decl.
7 ¶¶ 4-5 (“I am a physician and provider of medical services, including abortion services.
8 My work involves both clinical work with patients as well as research and teaching as an
9 Associate Professor at [UW]. In my role as an academic involved in fetal tissue research,
10 I also coordinate with the Lab regarding fetal tissue for research.”); Doe 8 Decl. ¶ 4 (“I
11 am a professor and research scientist, with a focus on pediatrics and genetics. My
12 research involves congenital birth defects. Some of my work involves the use of fetal
13 tissue for research purposes. Through my work, I collaborate with the [Lab] regarding
14 fetal tissue samples.”).) The court finds and concludes that this group of Doe Plaintiffs is
15 engaged in First Amendment protected activity by virtue of their scientific research using
16 fetal tissue.

17 *c. Staff Members in Groups 1-3*

18 Doe Plaintiffs assert, and the court finds and concludes, that staff members of
19 those organizations engaged in fetal tissue research and advocacy and the provision of
20 and advocacy for women’s reproductive medical services are subject to the same First
21 Amendment protection of their personally identifying information. Staff members are
22 inevitably associated with the work of the organization with which they are affiliated.

1 (See Pl. Supp. Br. at 8 (citing Amicus Brief of S. Poverty Law Ctr. & Feminist Majority
2 Found. in Support of Does, *Does v. Daleiden*, No. 16-36038, 2017 WL 1045284, at *10
3 (9th Cir. Aug. 14, 2017) (“SPLC Amicus Brief”) (referencing murders in Florida,
4 Massachusetts, Alabama, and Colorado of individuals including clinic volunteers,
5 receptionists, a security officer, and patient companions). Thus, even if they are not
6 directly engaged in advocating for or conducting fetal tissue research or advocating for or
7 providing abortion services, the staff of organizations that do these activities directly
8 facilitate the activities, are associated with the same activities, and are also similarly at
9 risk of harm as a result.

10 Indeed, in *Brown v. Socialist Workers ’74 Campaign Committee (Ohio)*, 459 U.S.
11 87 (1982), the Supreme Court found that First Amendment protection for association
12 with the Socialist Worker’s Party extended not only to campaign contributors, but to
13 recipients of campaign expenditures who “enter[] into . . . transaction[s] . . . purely for
14 commercial reasons,” and “lack any ideological commitment to the [cause at issue],” as
15 such “individual[s] may well be deterred from providing services by even a small risk of
16 harassment,” *id.* at 98, and that “[s]hould their involvement be publicized, these persons
17 would be as vulnerable to threats, harassment, and reprisals as are contributors whose
18 connection with the party is solely financial,” *id.* at 97. Further, the Court reasoned that
19 just like those sharing an ideological commitment to the organization, these individuals
20 “may be deterred by the public enmity attending publicity” and “[c]ompelled disclosure
21 of the names of such [organizational associates] could therefore cripple [the
22 organization’s] ability to operate effectively. *Id.* Similarly, in *Perry v. Schwarzenegger*,

1 591 F.3d 1147 (9th Cir. 2010), the Ninth Circuit extended First Amendment protection in
2 the discovery context to prevent disclosure of the identity of members of a group
3 supporting the amendment of the California Constitution to provide for marriage only
4 between a man and a woman, as well as the content of internal campaign
5 communications among members, employees, and agents of the association. *See id.* at
6 162-63.

7 The same analysis that the Supreme Court applied in *Brown* and the Ninth Circuit
8 applied in *Perry* applies to Doe Plaintiffs who are employed as staff. These Doe
9 Plaintiffs support individuals and organizations engaged in fetal tissue research and
10 advocacy and organizations engaged in the provision of and advocacy for women's
11 reproductive medical services. As such, they are entitled to the same First Amendment
12 protection for their association with the organizations. *See also Wyoming v. U.S. Dep't of*
13 *Agric.*, 208 F.R.D. 449, 454 (D.D.C. 2002) ("The First Amendment's protection 'extends
14 not only to the organization itself, but also to its staff, members, contributors, and others
15 who affiliate with it.'") (quoting *Int'l Union v. Nat'l Right to Work Legal Def. & Educ.*
16 *Found., Inc.*, 590 F.2d 1139, 1147 (D.C. Cir. 1978)); *City of Greenville v. Syngenta Crop*
17 *Prot., Inc.*, No. 11-MC-10, 2011 WL 5118601, at *6 (C.D. Ill. Oct. 27, 2011)
18 ("Sometimes disclosing internal communications, including communications with
19 members, may inhibit members and association staff from participating in advocacy
20 activities and from exchanging and [sic] ideas freely and openly."). Based on the
21 foregoing authorities, the court finds and concludes that Doe Plaintiffs employed as staff
22 at these organizations are no less entitled to First Amendment protection of their

1 personally identifying information based on their associational rights merely because
2 their work in support of these organizations’ missions is administrative in nature.¹⁷

3 Mr. Daleiden argues that Doe Plaintiffs offer no limiting principle for application
4 of the First Amendment rights they assert and that application of the First Amendment to
5 Doe Plaintiffs would result in “every supplier of goods or services to the [UW] . . .
6 be[coming] eligible for a First Amendment exemption from disclosure under the PRA.”
7 (Def. Supp. Resp. at 2-3.) Mr. Daleiden’s stated concerns are overblown. Doe Plaintiffs
8 fall within the ambit of First Amendment associational rights because they work with
9 groups like Planned Parenthood or other organizations that support fetal tissue research
10 and their absence would negatively impact the operations of these groups. Even
11 individuals who engage with an organization for “‘merely’ commercial transactions”—
12 such as employees, staff, business associates, or donors—receive First Amendment
13 associational protections because, just like those who share an ideological commitment to
14 the organization, they “may be deterred by the public enmity attending publicity” and

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17 ¹⁷ Mr. Daleiden argues that the “mere” sending of “invoices and administrative emails” is
18 insufficient to qualify Doe Plaintiffs who are staff members of the organizations at issue for
19 constitutional protections. (Def. Supp. Br. at 2-3.) As indicated by the case law cited above, this
20 is not the law. *See supra* § III.B.1.c. Further, the court rejects Mr. Daleiden’s assertion that First
21 Amendment associational protection only applies in the context of a “discrete advocacy
22 organization.” (*See* Def. Supp. Br. at 6, n.3.) As Doe Plaintiffs point out, if a member of one
group, for example the Lab, interacts with another group, such as Planned Parenthood, that
association is protected so long as its future interactions with Planned Parenthood or the Lab, and
in turn Planned Parenthood’s advocacy or the Lab’s research, could be chilled if the association
were disclosed. (*See* Pl. Supp. Br. at 3.) Other courts have so concluded, *see, e.g., City of
Greenville*, 2011 WL 5118601, at *6 (recognizing First Amendment associational rights for
communications between associations), and this court does as well.

1 “[c]ompelled disclosure of the names of such [organizational associates] could therefore
2 cripple [the organization’s] ability to operate effectively.” *Brown*, 459 U.S. at 98.¹⁸

3 In sum, the court finds and concludes that Doe Plaintiffs in all three groups,
4 including Doe Plaintiffs who serve as staff for these groups, engage in First
5 Amendment protected activities by virtue of their association with organizations that
6 engage in and advocate for fetal tissue research and organizations that engage in and
7 advocate for reproductive health services for women, such as abortion.

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11 ¹⁸ Further, although Mr. Daleiden argues that the scope of this protection is
12 impermissibly broad, he neglects to acknowledge that the scope of individuals actually seeking
13 protection under this principle is inherently limited. Specifically, Mr. Daleiden has only
14 requested those records that relate to “the purchase, transfer, or procurement of human fetal
15 tissues” by the Lab. (*See* Power Decl. Ex. C.) The responsive records subject to the preliminary
16 injunction would only identify those individuals who are directly involved in the procurement of
17 the fetal tissues or the research that is conducted using that tissue. Thus, the individuals seeking
18 protection and the responsive documents subject to the preliminary injunction are directly and
19 inextricably linked to the advocacy and research missions of the organizations Doe Plaintiffs
20 serve. (*See, e.g.*, Doe 1 Decl. ¶ 11 (discussing Seattle Children’s Labs working with patients
21 who “had doubly consented to both an autopsy and fetal tissue donation to [the Lab]”); Doe 2
22 Decl. ¶ 5 (“The [UW] School of Medicine manages a Birth Defects Research Laboratory . . . and
repository to collect, identify, process and distribute fetal tissue for research purposes strictly to
non-profit, academic facilities around the country.”); Doe 3 Decl. ¶ 6 (“[Planned Parenthood of
Greater Washington and North Idaho] partners with [the Lab] at [UW] School of Medicine to
collect fetal tissue for research purposes.”); Doe 4 Decl. ¶¶ 6-7 (“I also promoted and
disseminated Planned Parenthood’s scholarly research to media, practitioners, and research
partners, and arranged expert interviews To the best of my knowledge, there exists only one
email which was forwarded to [the Lab].”); Doe 5 Decl. ¶ 4 (“As a part of my work, I have had
contact with [the Lab] . . . to coordinate the donation of tissue by our clients.”); Doe 6 Decl. ¶ 4
 (“In my role as a genetic counselor, I have had communications with the Lab to coordinate the
collection or transport of fetal tissue to the Lab for processing.”); Doe 7 Decl. ¶ 5 (“As an
abortion provider, if a patient consents to donation of fetal tissue, I coordinate with the Lab
regarding collection. In my role as an academic involved in fetal tissue research, I also
coordinate with the Lab regarding fetal tissue for research.”); Doe 8 Decl. ¶ 4 (“Some of my
work involves the use of fetal tissue for research purposes.”).)

1 *d. Threats, Harassment, or Reprisals*

2 In order to demonstrate that they are likely to succeed on their First Amendment
3 claims, however, Doe Plaintiffs must do more than simply demonstrate that they engage
4 in First Amendment protected activity. The Supreme Court has stated that those resisting
5 government-required disclosure “can prevail under the First Amendment if they can show
6 ‘a reasonable probability that the compelled disclosure [of personal information] will
7 subject them to threats, harassment, or reprisals from either Government officials or
8 private parties.’” *Reed*, 561 U.S. at 200 (quoting *Buckley*, 424 U.S. at 74) (alteration in
9 original). The Supreme Court has also detailed the type of evidence upon which Doe
10 Plaintiffs may rely:

11 The proof may include . . . specific evidence of past or present harassment of
12 members due to their associational ties, or of harassment directed against the
13 organization itself. A pattern of threats or specific manifestations of public
14 hostility may be sufficient.

15 *Buckley*, 424 U.S. at 74. In its remand order, the Ninth Circuit stated that it “agreed with
16 the district court that there may be a basis for redaction where disclosure would likely
17 result in threats, harassment, and violence.” (USCA Order at 3.) Nothing in the Ninth
18 Circuit’s order or the parties’ briefing on remand leads the court to alter its prior
19 conclusion that “Plaintiffs are likely to succeed on the merits of their claim that
20 disclosure of their personally identifying information would render them and those
21 similarly situated ‘uniquely vulnerable to harassment, shaming, stalking, or worse,’” and
22 thereby violate their constitutional rights. (PI Order at 18-19 (quoting *Roe v. Anderson*,
No. 3:14-CV-05810 RBL, 2015 WL 4724739, at *1 (W.D. Wash. Aug. 10, 2015)).)

1 As described in the court’s prior order, Doe Plaintiffs have submitted multiple
2 declarations detailing past and present harassment due to Plaintiffs’ associational ties
3 with the various organizations at issue, as well as threats and harassment directed against
4 the organizations themselves. (*See* PI Order at 14-15.) For clarity, the court recounts that
5 evidence here. First, Ellen Gertzog, National Director for Affiliate Security at Planned
6 Parenthood Federation of America (“PPFA”), detailed the history of violence against
7 abortion providers and abortion-providing facilities and the escalating nature of the
8 threats and acts of violence since 2015. (*See generally* Gertzog Decl. (Dkt. # 3).) She
9 attests that since 1977 there have been 11 murders, 26 attempted murders, 42 bombings,
10 185 arsons, and thousands of incidents of criminal activities directed at abortion
11 providers. (*Id.* ¶ 3.) In addition, the number of reported incidents of vandalism of
12 Planned Parenthood health centers doubled from nine in 2014 to 18 in 2015. (*Id.* ¶ 13.)
13 Ms. Gertzog also testifies that Planned Parenthood employees have been harassed at their
14 homes, in their workplaces, over the phone, and on social media—“all due to the nature
15 of their employment and their association with abortion.” (*Id.* ¶ 5; *see also id.* ¶ 7.) She
16 concludes that, “[b]ased on [her] expertise with security risks, . . . if personally
17 identifying information for people associated with fetal tissue donation and research and
18 the Birth Defects [Research Laboratory] at [UW] is publicly released, those persons will
19 be at particular risk due to the nature of their work and the publicity surrounding the fetal
20 tissue donation.” (*Id.* ¶ 14.)

21 Likewise, Connie Cantrell, the Executive Director of Cedar River, testifies that as
22 a result of its employees’ reproductive freedom advocacy, Cedar River Clinics “have

1 | been firebombed, vandalized, blocked, and terrorized.” (Cantrell Decl. (Dkt. # 4) ¶ 2.) Of
2 | particular relevance, the Cedar River Clinic in Renton, Washington, received a bomb
3 | threat. (*Id.* ¶ 4.) The Clinics’ employees and their children “have been harassed, stalked,
4 | received death threats, and [been] persecuted at the clinics they work at, and even
5 | sometimes at their homes.” (*Id.* ¶ 2.) Cedar River coordinates with the Lab to collect
6 | tissue donated by those people whom Cedar River serves. (*Id.* ¶ 5.) Those donors
7 | provide the tissue pursuant to a Certificate of Confidentiality from the National Institute
8 | of Health and Child Human Development, which prevents the disclosure of identifying
9 | information. (*Id.*) However, employees of Cedar River must interact with the Lab on
10 | behalf of their patients in order to effectuate the transfer of information that is otherwise
11 | protected from disclosure. (*Id.*) Ms. Cantrell attests that ordering the disclosure of the
12 | Cedar River’s employees’ private information will subject those employees to increased
13 | threats and greater risk of violence from those who oppose fetal tissue research and
14 | abortion “simply because [the employees] interact with a public agency.” (*Id.* ¶ 7.)

15 | Indeed, there has been a well-documented, significant increase in the harassment
16 | of individuals involved in fetal tissue research and the procurement of fetal tissue for
17 | purposes of this research since Mr. Daleiden released videos misleadingly suggesting that
18 | abortion providers and others illegally “profit” from the sale of fetal tissue.¹⁹ (Gertzog

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20 | ¹⁹ In *National Abortion Federation v. Center for Medical Progress*,
21 | No. 15-CV-03522-WHO, 2016 WL 454082 (N.D. Cal. Feb. 5, 2016), *aff’d sub nom. Nat’l*
22 | *Abortion Fed’n, NAF v. Ctr. for Med. Progress*, 685 F. App’x 623 (9th Cir. 2017), Judge
William H. Orrick granted a preliminary injunction prohibiting Mr. Daleiden and other
defendants from publishing the videos referenced above, which Mr. Daleiden and other
defendants had filmed at National Abortion Federation (“NAF”) annual meetings. *Id.* at *26. In

1 Decl. ¶¶ 1, 3, 5-13 (detailing the history of violence against abortion providers and the
2 escalating nature of threats and acts of violence since 2015; stating that “[i]n the
3 immediate aftermath of [Mr. Daleiden’s] video release, Planned Parenthood employees
4 were subjected to increased threats and harassment,” including the offer of a \$10,000.00
5 bounty to murder a Planned Parenthood physician; and detailing the arson at the Planned
6 Parenthood health center in Pullman, Washington, in September 2015); *id.* Ex. 4
7 (attaching National Abortion Federation 2015 Violence and Disruption Statistics);
8 Cantrell Decl. ¶ 4 (discussing the increase in violence against abortion providers
9 following “the July 2015 release of a series of videos; and stating that “[o]ne of the
10 unedited videos was a released despite a court order injunction, and included a discussion
11 between myself and . . . [Mr.] Daleiden, . . . [and] [a]s a result of my appearance in those
12 videos and my connection with Cedar River Clinics, we experienced a huge increase in
13 protestors . . . who were more hostile to patients and staff . . . [and] [i]n addition, our
14 Renton clinic received a bomb threat which disrupted services.”).

15 Doe Plaintiffs, who work with Planned Parenthood, Seattle Children’s Hospital,
16 Cedar River Clinics, Evergreen Hospital Medical Center, and the University of
17 Washington, also submit declarations detailing their own reasonable fears of harm if their

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19 the course of his order granting a preliminary injunction, Judge Orrick stated that he “reviewed
20 the [video and audio] recordings . . . and [found] no evidence of criminal activity.” *Id.* at *1.
21 Judge Orrick also noted that “the misleading nature of the . . . videos . . .—reflective of the
22 misleading nature of defendants’ repeated assertions that the recordings at issue show significant
evidence of criminal wrongdoing—have had tragic consequences, including [a violent attack by
a gunman on an abortion clinic in Colorado].” *Id.* at *23 n.42; *see also id.* at *22 (“[T]he release
of videos . . . has directly led to a significant increase in harassment, threats, and violence
directed not only at the ‘targets’ of . . . [the] videos but also at NAF and its members more
generally.”).

1 personally identifying information is released to Mr. Daleiden. (*See generally* Does 1-8
2 Decls.) All of the Doe Plaintiffs are aware of threats or acts of violence against
3 individuals or institutions that are involved in providing clinical abortions or conducting
4 fetal tissue research. (*See* Doe 1 Decl. ¶ 14; Doe 2 Decl. ¶ 14; Doe 3 Decl. ¶¶ 12-14; Doe
5 4 Decl. ¶ 11; Doe 5 Decl. ¶ 6; Doe 6 Decl. ¶ 7; Doe 7 Decl. ¶ 7; Doe 8 Decl. ¶ 6.) All of
6 the Doe Plaintiffs also fear that they, their families, and their colleagues will be subjected
7 to such threats or acts of violence due to their involvement with the fetal tissue research
8 conducted by the Lab if their personally identifying information is released. (*See* Doe 1
9 Decl. ¶¶ 15-16; Doe 2 Decl. ¶ 14; Doe 3 Decl. ¶¶ 14-16; Doe 4 Decl. ¶¶ 8-10; 12-13; Doe
10 5 Decl. ¶ 7; Doe 6 Decl. ¶¶ 6-7; Doe 7 Decl. ¶¶ 6-7; Doe 8 Decl. ¶¶ 5-6.) In fact, based
11 on those reasonable fears, Doe Plaintiffs have taken measures to keep private the
12 individually identifying information that is associated with their engagement in fetal
13 tissue donation, advocacy, and/or research. (*See* Doe 1 Decl. ¶ 13; Doe 3 Decl. ¶ 8; Doe
14 5 Decl. ¶ 5.)

15 The court agrees with Doe Plaintiffs that protection against the disclosure of
16 personally identifying information is all the more critical here because Mr. Daleiden
17 himself has willfully disregarded a prior federal court order to refrain from publishing
18 and disclosing to third parties videos taken at an NAF annual meeting. (*See* Pl. Supp. Br.
19 at 14 (citing *Nat'l Abortion Fed'n v. Ctr. for Med. Progress*, No. 15-CV-03522-WHO,
20 2017 WL 3021024 (N.D. Cal. July 17, 2017) (“*NAF I*”) (order of civil contempt against
21 Mr. Daleiden and others for willfully violating a preliminary injunction by publishing and
22 disclosing videos to third parties) and *Nat'l Abortion Fed'n v. Ctr. for Med. Progress*,

1 No. 15-CV-03522-WHO, 2017 WL 3782117 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 31, 2017) (“*NAF II*”)
2 (order finding Mr. Daleiden and others jointly and severally liable to NAF for civil
3 contempt sanctions in the amount of \$195,359.04)).) As a result of Mr. Daleiden’s
4 actions, “NAF and its members whose identities were disclosed in the . . . video [saw] a
5 sharp increase in ‘negative and disturbing’ threats.” *NAF I*, 2017 WL 3021024, at *5.²⁰

6 Mr. Daleiden protests that his citation for contempt for disclosing nonpublic
7 information in defiance of a court order is “unrelated to any concern that [Doe] Plaintiffs
8 have articulated in this case that involves only public information.” (Def. Supp. Br. at 13
9 n.11.) To the contrary, public information concerning Mr. Daleiden’s conduct in
10 releasing misleading information related to fetal tissue donation and research in violation
11 of a court order and the correlated increase in threats experienced by those he targeted is
12 directly related to Doe Plaintiffs’ demonstration of a “reasonable probability that the
13 compelled disclosure [of personal information] will subject them to threats,
14 harassment, or reprisals.”” *See Reed*, 561 U.S. at 200 (quoting *Buckley*, 424 U.S. at 74)
15 (alteration in original). Mr. Daleiden’s prior conduct supports Doe Plaintiffs’ reasonable

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18 ²⁰ (See also Doe 7 Decl. ¶¶ 6-7 (“I am concerned about release of my personal identifying
19 information in connection with the Lab. If my personal identifying information . . . is disclosed
20 . . . I have real concerns for my safety and privacy. If any one or more of those personal
21 identifying pieces of information are disclosed, my identity can be confirmed. There has been a
22 significant increase in the amount of violence against both abortion providers and threats against
anyone associated with fetal tissue research. The gunman who killed three people at Planned
Parenthood in Colorado in 2015 specifically referenced fetal tissue as a cause of his attack.
David Daleiden’s spurious videos trying to malign abortion providers and clinics have led to
death threats and safety concerns for providers identified in those videos. I am concerned that I
and anyone specifically identified could be at risk of similar threats and violence.”).

1 fear that he will use their personally identifying information in a manner that will subject
2 them to threats, harassment, and reprisals. Thus, Mr. Daleiden’s recent release of
3 nonpublic information in defiance of a court order is relevant to the court’s consideration
4 of the risks attendant upon Doe Plaintiffs here.

5 As it did previously, the court again concludes that Doe Plaintiffs are likely to
6 succeed on the merits of their claim that disclosure of their personally identifying
7 information would render them and those similarly situated uniquely vulnerable to
8 harassment, shaming, stalking, or worse, and in this context, would violate their
9 constitutional First Amendment rights of expression and association. Thus, the court also
10 concludes that Plaintiffs are likely to succeed on the merits of their claim that their
11 personally identifying information is exempt from disclosure under the PRA because
12 such disclosure would violate their First Amendment rights.

13 *e. The Eight Named Individuals*

14 In his PRA request, Mr. Daleiden sought records related to the Lab generally and
15 also to eight specifically identified individuals. (Power Decl. ¶ 4, Ex. C at 1-2.) Mr.
16 Daleiden argues that these eight individuals are known to be associated with fetal tissue
17 advocacy, procurement, transfer, or research, and thus their names should not be redacted
18 from the documents. (See Daleiden Decl. ¶ 26.) In its preliminary injunction, the court
19 relied upon *Bainbridge Island Police Guild v. City of Puyallup*, 259 P.3d 190 (Wash.
20 2011), to conclude that “Mr. Daleiden’s ability to find certain publicly available
21 information about eight individuals that he believes will be named in the records at issue
22 is irrelevant to the right of those individuals to claim a valid exemption under the PRA

1 based on their constitutional rights.” (PI Order at 25.) The Ninth Circuit held that this
2 court “improperly applied *Bainbridge Island Police Guild* . . . to conclude that the
3 existence of publicly available information about certain individuals was ‘irrelevant’ to
4 their ‘right to claim a valid exemption’ to the [PRA], and to avoid engaging in ‘fact-
5 specific inquir[ies]’ as to different individuals’ constitutional and statutory rights.”
6 (USCA Order at 4 n.2 (first alteration added; second alteration in original).) The Ninth
7 Circuit counseled that “affirmative and public association with matters discussed in a
8 public record could be one of several considerations relevant to determining whether
9 disclosure would violate an individual’s rights, and fact-specific inquiry is precisely what
10 is required to make this determination.” (*Id.* (citing *Reed*, 561 U.S. at 197-202).)

11 In *Reed*, the Supreme Court rejected a broad argument that signatories to
12 referendum petitions should always be protected from disclosure under the PRA. Instead,
13 the Supreme Court found that the plaintiffs’ alleged harms were specific to the
14 controversial referendum petition at issue, which concerned marriage equality, rather than
15 a risk of harm common to all referendum petitions. Accordingly, the Supreme Court
16 remanded for the plaintiffs to “press the narrower challenge” related to the specific
17 referendum at issue and directed that, to succeed, plaintiffs must demonstrate a
18 “reasonable probability that the compelled disclosure” of the names of individuals who
19 signed the petition would “subject them to threats, harassment, or reprisals.” *Reed*, 561
20 U.S. at 201 (quoting *Buckley*, 424 U.S. at 74). Justice Sotomayor concurred, noting that a
21 factor undercutting the plaintiffs’ claim was that “the process of legislating by
22 referendum is inherently public . . . [and] the State’s decision to make accessible what

1 [the signers] voluntarily placed in the public sphere should not deter them from engaging
2 in the expressive act of petition signing.” *Id.* at 214 (Sotomayor, J., concurring).

3 The eight named individuals at issue here did not disclose their names in the
4 context of an “inherently public” act like signing a referendum. Although all Doe
5 Plaintiffs work or are otherwise associated with the organizations at issue (*see generally*
6 Doe 1-8 Decls.), the names of the eight identified individuals apparently become
7 associated with fetal tissue research as a consequence of their positions at the Lab, Cedar
8 River Clinics, Planned Parenthood of Greater Washington and North Idaho, and Planned
9 Parenthood Federation of America. (*See* Daleiden Decl. ¶ 26.) Indeed, Mr. Daleiden was
10 able to identify these individuals primarily through research on the internet. (*See id.*
11 ¶¶ 27-34.) Thus, the primary difference between the eight-named individuals and the
12 remaining Doe Plaintiffs appears to be the nature of their roles in the organizations for
13 which they work.²¹

14 The court agrees with Doe Plaintiffs that *Bainbridge* underscores the distinction
15 identified in *Reed* involving “inherently public” acts and, consistent with the Ninth
16 Circuit’s counsel in this case, teaches that in some circumstances a reasonable probability
17 of harassment can be shown even where the plaintiff is already in the public’s eye or

18 //

19 ²¹ The court notes that in one instance one of the named individuals gave an interview to
20 a local newspaper and publicly identified himself as the Executive Director of the Lab.
21 (Daleiden Decl. Ex. G.) The article, however, is from 2001—more than 16 years ago (*see id.* at
22 1), and according to Mr. Daleiden, this individual is no longer the Lab’s Executive Director (*id.*
¶ 26). Further, the article describes various threats that the former Executive Director received
due to the fetal tissue research conducted at the Lab and violence (“a brief struggle”) that
occurred outside his home between protestors and a neighbor. (*See id.* Ex. G.)

1 otherwise publicly identified. (See Pl. Supp. Br. at 10.) In *Bainbridge*, the court required
2 redaction of the name of a police officer prior to producing documents under the PRA
3 related to an investigation of the officer for sexual misconduct. 259 P.3d at 199-200.
4 Even though an unredacted version of one report to the investigation had already been
5 publicly produced and then covered in the local news, the Washington Supreme Court
6 still refused to allow disclosure of the same report and other documents without redacting
7 the officer's name. *Id.* The *Bainbridge* court explained that "just because some members
8 of the public may already know the identity of the person in the report, it does not mean
9 that an agency does not violate the person's right to privacy by *confirming* that
10 knowledge through its production." *Id.* at 197 (emphasis added). One could also argue
11 that the prominent roles of the eight named individuals in organizations that conduct
12 advocacy places them in the public's eye and cuts against redaction, but the public nature
13 of the police officer's role in *Bainbridge* did not vitiate his right to have his name
14 redacted from a PRA production under the facts of that case. *See id.* Thus, while the
15 Ninth Circuit noted that public disclosure is a factor in any privacy analysis (*see* USCA
16 Order at 4 n.2), this court should order the redaction of personally identifying information
17 from disclosure where, based on a fact-specific inquiry, the court concludes that the
18 information would confirm public knowledge about an individual, and that such
19 confirmation would lead to a probability of future harassment or harm. Taken together,
20 *Reed* and *Bainbridge* stand for the proposition that a fact-specific inquiry involves
21 determining whether there is a reasonable probability of harassment to Doe Plaintiffs,
22

1 including the eight-named individuals, through either (1) disclosure of new information,
2 or (2) confirmation of previously known information.

3 Mr. Daleiden argues that if a fact is already known, simply confirming it will not
4 increase the probability of harm from disclosure in every case. However, in this case, the
5 evidence before the court indicates that an increase in harassment—even for those
6 already known to be affiliated with abortion rights or fetal tissue research—is likely.
7 (*See, e.g.*, Cantrell Decl. ¶ 4 (stating that following Ms. Cantrell’s appearance in a video
8 released by Mr. Daleiden and highlighting her connection to the Cedar River Clinic as its
9 Executive Director, the Clinic experienced a significant increase in hostile protestors and
10 a bomb threat); *see also* Gertzog Decl. ¶¶ 8-9 (stating that following the release of the
11 videos showing Planned Parenthood employees discussing fetal tissue donation, there
12 was a sharp increase in threats, harassment, vandalism, and violence against Planned
13 Parenthood affiliates, staff members, and patients). Thus, under the specific facts, the
14 court discerns no reason to exclude the names or other personally identifying information
15 of the eight individuals named by Mr. Daleiden in his PRA request from the scope of the
16 preliminary injunction.

17 2. Privacy

18 Not only is Doe Plaintiffs’ personally identifying information subject to protection
19 because Doe Plaintiffs are likely to prevail on their claim that disclosure will violate their
20 First Amendment rights, the redaction of Doe Plaintiffs’ personally identifying
21 information is also required by article 1, section 7 of the Washington State Constitution.
22 “[T]he Washington Constitution may exempt certain records from production” under the

1 PRA because the Constitution “supersedes contrary statutory laws.” *White v. Clark Cty.*,
2 631, 354 P.3d 38, 41-42 (Wash. Ct. App. 2015) (citing *Freedom Found*, 310 P.3d at
3 1258). Article 1, section 7 provides that “[n]o person shall be disturbed in his private
4 affairs, or his home invaded, without authority of law.” Wash. Const., art. 1 §7.
5 Interference with this broad right to privacy is permissible only insofar as is reasonably
6 necessary to further substantial governmental interests that justify the intrusion. *State v.*
7 *Arreola*, 290 P.3d 983, 988 (Wash. 2012). The Washington Constitution provides
8 broader privacy protection than that afforded under the federal Constitution, as article 1,
9 section 7 “clearly recognizes an individual’s right to privacy with no express limitations’
10 and places greater emphasis on privacy.” *State v. Ladson*, 979 P.2d 833, 837 (Wash.
11 1999) (quoting *State v. Young*, 867 P.2d 593, 596 (Wash. 1994)).

12 Applying article 1, section 7 to the PRA requires a two-part analysis. *Wash. Pub.*
13 *Employees Ass’n*, 404 P.3d at 115. The first step requires determining whether the state
14 unreasonably intruded into a person’s private affairs. *Id.* If a person’s private affairs are
15 not disturbed, the court’s analysis ends, and there is no article 1, section 7 violation. *Id.*
16 If, however, the state has disturbed a person’s private affairs, the second step is to
17 determine whether authority of law justifies the intrusion. *Id.*

18 In *Washington Public Employees Association*, unions representing state employees
19 filed motions for a TRO and preliminary injunction seeking to prevent various state
20 agencies from releasing the employees’ full names associated with their corresponding
21 birthdates in response to a PRA request. *Id.* at 114. The unions argued that by publicly
22 disclosing the requested information, someone “could discover personal financial

1 information, commit identity theft, or find confidential information such as the identified
2 state employees' personal addresses and personal telephone numbers." *Id.* at 116. They
3 argued that the government disclosure "exposes state employees to the risk of their
4 private affairs and intimate details being exposed to the public." *Id.*

5 In considering whether such a release of information would disturb the plaintiffs'
6 private affairs, the Washington Court of Appeals stated that "[a] citizen of this state
7 would reasonably expect that personal information, such as the public disclosure of his or
8 her full name associated with his or her corresponding birthdate, that would potentially
9 subject them to identity theft and other harms, would remain private." *Id.* The court
10 noted that people publicly expose this information "to some extent," but recognized that
11 "these disclosures are typically at the person's discretion and control." *Id.* State
12 disclosure of this information, on the other hand, "would not be voluntary or within the
13 employee's control," and once released, the plaintiffs "would potentially be subject to an
14 *ongoing* risk of identity theft and other harms from the disclosure of this personal
15 information." *Id.* (italics in original). Accordingly, the Washington Court of Appeals
16 held that under article 1, section 7 of the Washington Constitution, each plaintiff was
17 "entitled to an expectation of privacy in his or her full name associated with his or her
18 corresponding birthdate." *Id.*

19 The court finds this case analogous to the facts presently at issue. Here, the harm
20 Doe Plaintiffs fear is not identity theft but an increase in threats, harassment, and reprisals
21 as a consequence of their association with women's reproductive services or fetal tissue
22

1 research.²² Based on the evidence in the record concerning the increase in threats and
2 violence directed at individuals associated with fetal tissue research or women’s
3 reproductive rights after their association with such activities is publicly revealed or
4 confirmed (*see, e.g.*, Cantrell Decl. ¶ 4; Gertzog Decl. ¶¶ 8-9), the harm Doe Plaintiffs
5 fear if their personally identifying information is released is just as significant—if not
6 considerably more severe—than the harm of identity theft that the plaintiffs feared in
7 *Washington Public Employees Association*.

8 Further, the type of information that Doe Plaintiffs seek to protect is also
9 analogous. The plaintiffs in *Washington Public Employees Association* sought to protect
10 their names associated with their birthdates because release of this combined information
11 would leave them vulnerable to the harm of identity theft.²³ 404 P.3d at 114. Here, Doe
12 Plaintiffs seek to protect their personally identifying information that is associated with
13 fetal tissue research because the release of their name tied to this research would leave

15 ²² Like the plaintiffs in *Washington Public Employees Association*, there is evidence that
16 at least some Doe Plaintiffs—specifically the eight named individuals—have publicly exposed
17 their names, but there is no indication that they have done so in a manner that associates their
18 name with any of their other personally identifying information. Further, they have presumably
19 exposed their names in a manner that is at their discretion and within their control. This type of
20 disclosure did not undermine the plaintiffs’ expectation of privacy under article 1, section 7 of
21 the Washington Constitution in *Washington Public Employees Association*, and accordingly, the
22 court finds that it does not undermines the eight named individuals’ expectation of privacy with
respect to the documents at issue here.

20 ²³ The plaintiffs initially sought protection for their names, birthdates, and work email
21 addresses, but the only information at issue on appeal was the plaintiffs’ names and birthdates.
22 *Wash. Pub. Emps. Ass’n*, 404 P.3d at 114. The court provides no explanation as to why the
release of email addresses was not considered on appeal other than to say that “[a] commissioner
of th[e Washington Supreme C]ourt granted the motion for a stay [of the superior court’s denial
of the plaintiffs’ motion for a preliminary injunction] only as to the state employees’ full names
associated with their corresponding birthdates.” *Id.*

1 | them vulnerable to threats, harassment, and reprisals. The court finds Doe Plaintiffs’
2 | circumstances and privacy concerns analogous to the plaintiffs in *Washington Public*
3 | *Employees Association*. Accordingly, the court finds and concludes that Doe Plaintiffs
4 | are entitled, under article 1, section 7 of the Washington Constitution to an expectation of
5 | privacy in the personally identifying information contained in the documents at issue
6 | here. *See Wash. Pub. Emps. Ass’n*, 404 P.3d at 116.

7 | Next, the court considers “whether authority of law justifies the intrusion.” *Id.* at
8 | 117. In *Washington Public Employees Association*, the Washington Court of Appeals
9 | considered whether the PRA “justif[ied], rather than allow[ed], an intrusion into a
10 | constitutionally protected interest.” *Id.* The court first noted that the PRA has a
11 | “comprehensive stated purpose” to keep the people “informed so that they may maintain
12 | control over the instruments that they have created.” *Id.* (quoting RCW 42.56.030). The
13 | court reasoned that public disclosure of the plaintiffs’ names and birthdates did “not
14 | inform the people of facts about an ‘instrument’ they have created or provide information
15 | that allows the people to maintain control over those instruments.” *Id.* Further, the court
16 | noted that disclosure of the plaintiffs’ names and birthdates “would reveal discrete
17 | personal details of state employees not connected to their role as public servants.” *Id.*
18 | Accordingly, the court concluded that the purpose of the PRA was not served by
19 | disclosure of the plaintiffs’ personal information. *Id.*

20 | The court sees no principled way to distinguish the court’s ruling in *Washington*
21 | *Public Employees Association* from the case presently before it. The information the
22 | public needs about the Lab to “maintain control over [that] instrument” is not the

1 personally identify information of Doe Plaintiffs. All the substantive information about
2 the Lab contained in the documents responsive to Mr. Daleiden’s PRA request has been
3 released. And release of Doe Plaintiffs’ personally identifying information would release
4 private information about these individuals and likely to subject them to significant
5 threats or harm. The purpose of the PRA is “to provide broad access to public records to
6 ensure government accountability,” *Benton Cty. v. Zink*, 361 P.3d 801, 806 (Wash. Ct.
7 App. 2015); it was never intended to “facilitate spying, stalking, or to enable a host of
8 other nefarious goals,” *Anderson*, 2015 WL 4724739, at *2. Accordingly, like the court
9 in *Washington Public Employees Association*, this court too finds that, under the
10 particular facts of this case, the PRA does not justify the intrusion into Doe Plaintiffs’
11 constitutionally protected expectation of privacy in their personally identifying
12 information.²⁴

13 Thus, in addition to First Amendment expressive and associational rights, the
14 court also finds and concludes that Doe Plaintiffs have a constitutionally protected
15 expectation of privacy in their personally identifying information based on article 1,

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17 ²⁴ Mr. Daleiden argues that *Washington Public Employees Association* is wrongly
18 decided and the court should not follow it. (Def. 2d Supp. Br. at 3 (describing the *Washington*
19 *Public Employees Association* opinion as “in error”); *id.* (“[T]he Washington Court of Appeals
20 mistakenly held that, ‘under article 1, section 7 [of the Washington Constitution], a state
21 employee is entitled to an expectation of privacy in his or her full name associated with his or her
22 corresponding birthdate.’”); *id.* at 5 (“This Court should not endorse the [*Washington Public*
Employees Association] Opinion’s erroneous reasoning”).) “However, ‘in the absence of
convincing evidence that the highest court of the state would decide differently,’ a federal court
is obligated to follow the decisions of the state’s intermediate courts.” *In re Kirkland*, 915 F.2d
1236, 1239 (9th Cir. 1990) (quoting *Am. Triticale, Inc. v. Nytko Servs., Inc.*, 664 F.2d 1136, 1143
(9th Cir. 1981) and *Stoner v. N.Y. Life Ins. Co.*, 311 U.S. 464, 467 (1940)). The court finds no
reason to depart from this general rule.

1 section 7 of the Washington Constitution, and they are likely to succeed on the merits of
2 their claim that this right to privacy under the Washington Constitution requires UW to
3 redact their personally identifying information from the documents Mr. Daleiden
4 requested under the PRA.

5 **C. The Remaining *Winter* Factors**

6 As it did in its previous order granting Doe Plaintiffs’ motion for a preliminary
7 injunction, the court once again finds and concludes that Doe Plaintiffs are likely to
8 succeed on their claims that the disclosure of their personally identifying information in
9 response to Defendants’ PRA requests will violate their First Amendment expressive and
10 associational rights. *See supra* § III.B.1. The denial of First Amendment freedoms
11 “unquestionably constitutes irreparable injury” supporting the issuance of a preliminary
12 injunction. *Doe v. Harris*, 772 F.3d 563, 583 (9th Cir. 2014) (citing *Associated Press v.*
13 *Otter*, 682 F.3d 821, 826 (9th Cir. 2012), and *Elrod v. Burns*, 427 U.S. 347, 373 (1976));
14 *Klein v. City of San Clemente*, 584 F.3d 1196, 1207-08 (9th Cir. 2009). In addition, the
15 court now finds a likely violation of Doe Plaintiffs’ Washington constitutional right of
16 privacy, *see supra* § III.B.2., and this also warrants a finding of irreparable injury. *Ne.*
17 *Fla. Chapter of Ass’n of Gen. Contractors of Am. v. City of Jacksonville, Fla.*, 896 F.2d
18 1283, 1285 (11th Cir. 1990) (“The only area of constitutional jurisprudence where we
19 have said that an on-going violation constitutes irreparable injury is the area of first
20 amendment and right of privacy jurisprudence.” (citing *Cate v. Oldham*, 707 F.2d 1176,
21 1189 (11th Cir. 1983); *Deerfield Med. Ctr. v. City of Deerfield Beach*, 661 F.2d 328, 338
22 (5th Cir. 1981))); *see also Pub. Serv. Co. of N.H. v. Town of W. Newbury*, 835 F.2d 380,

1 382 (1st Cir. 1987). Doe Plaintiffs have, therefore, demonstrated that they will suffer
2 irreparable harm in the absence of a preliminary injunction.

3 Next, the court considers whether a preliminary injunction will serve the public
4 interest. The court agrees that the public has an interest in understanding and obtaining
5 information about the types of research and other work for which UW or the Lab uses
6 public funds. Indeed, the PRA expressly states that “[t]he people insist on remaining
7 informed so that they may maintain control over the instruments that they create.” RCW
8 42.56.030. However, redacting Doe Plaintiffs’ personally identifying information from
9 the documents responsive to Mr. Daleiden’s PRA requests will do little, if anything, to
10 undermine this interest. On the other hand, the Ninth Circuit has “consistently
11 recognized the significant public interest in upholding First Amendment principles.”
12 *Harris*, 772 F.3d at 583 (quoting *Sammartano v. First Judicial Dist. Ct.*, 303 F.3d 959,
13 974 (9th Cir. 2002)). The court concludes that disclosure of Doe Plaintiffs’ personally
14 identifying information would run contrary to the public interest because it would do
15 little to further the PRA’s purpose of ensuring government accountability, while violating
16 Doe Plaintiffs’ state constitutional privacy rights, exposing them to the threat of violence
17 or harassment, and their chilling First Amendment associational rights. The court
18 concludes that the public interest factor weighs in favor of issuing the preliminary
19 injunction.

20 As for the balance of equities, the court’s analysis follows the same logic as its
21 analysis of the public interest factor. The court recognizes that the public and Mr.
22 Daleiden have an interest in the production of documents responsive to his PRA request.

1 Furthermore, as noted above, the public has an interest in obtaining information
2 concerning research conducted by UW and the Lab. However, as also noted above,
3 obtaining Doe Plaintiffs’ personally identifying information would contribute little, if
4 anything, to the public’s interest in understanding and being informed about the types of
5 research UW and the Lab conducts. Moreover, Mr. Daleiden has disavowed any interest
6 in obtaining Doe Plaintiffs’ personally identifying information. (*See* Def. Supp. Resp. at
7 1 n.1 (“Defendant has not asked for the inclusion of names . . . or personal contact
8 information.”); Def. Resp. at 2 (“[Mr.] Daleiden . . . ha[s] agreed to a redaction of the
9 plaintiffs’ personal identifying information.”).) Thus, a preliminary injunction that
10 precludes disclosure of Doe Plaintiffs’ personally identifying information will cause
11 Defendants little, if any, hardship. On the other hand, Doe Plaintiffs have demonstrated
12 that, absent the preliminary injunction, there is a likelihood that their First Amendment
13 and privacy rights will be impinged. Thus, the court concludes that the balance of the
14 equities tips sharply in Doe Plaintiffs’ favor.

15 The court again concludes (*see* PI Order at 21)—with the benefit of the Ninth
16 Circuit’s guidance (*see* USCA Order)—that all of the *Winter* factors favor imposing a
17 preliminary injunction that prohibits the disclosure of Plaintiffs’ personally identifying
18 information in response to Defendants’ PRA requests. Nothing in the court’s analysis
19 supports narrowing the scope of the preliminary injunction, and so the court will reissue

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1 the preliminary injunction consistent with the scope of its prior order.²⁵ (*See* PI Order at
2 25-26.)

3 IV. CONCLUSION

4 Accordingly, based on the Ninth Circuit's guidance in its remand order, the
5 relevant law, and the facts on record herein, the court REISSUES the same preliminary
6 injunction that it originally imposed on November 16, 2016. (*See* PI Order.)

7 Accordingly, the court preliminarily enjoins UW from releasing the requested documents
8 at issue herein without first redacting all personally identifying information or
9 information from which a person's identity could be derived with reasonable certainty for
10 all individuals. Such information includes but is not limited to (a) information that
11 identifies or provides the location of an individual, (b) information that would allow an
12 individual to be identified or located, (c) information that would allow an individual to be
13 contacted, (d) names of individuals, (e) phone numbers, (f) facsimile numbers, (g) email

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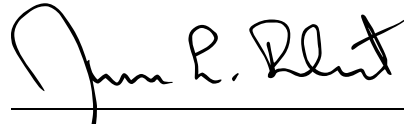
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22 ²⁵ The court again declines to impose a bond. (*See* PI Order at 21 (citing *Jorgensen v. Cassidy*, 320 F.3d 906, 919 (9th Cir. 2003)).)

1 and mailing addresses, (h) social security or tax identification numbers, and (i) job
2 titles.²⁶

3 IT IS SO ORDERED.

4 Dated this 30th day of November, 2017.

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7 JAMES L. ROBART
8 United States District Judge
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17 ²⁶ During the course of oral argument, counsel for UW indicated that UW had interpreted
18 the court’s preliminary injunction to require the redaction of certain entities’ names where the
19 name of the entity could provide the location of an individual. Mr. Daleiden argued that this
20 interpretation of the court’s order prevented him from obtaining substantively useful information
21 that was unrelated to Doe Plaintiffs’ personally identifying information. The court notes that
22 even while this matter was stayed during the pendency of Mr. Daleiden’s appeal to the Ninth
Circuit, the court retained jurisdiction to administer and enforce the preliminary injunction. (*See*
1/4/17 Min. Entry (Dkt. # 109) (“Except for the court’s administration and enforcement of the
preliminary injunction . . . , this matter is stayed pending resolution of Mr. Daleiden’s appeal.”).)
Thus, to the extent that Mr. Daleiden believed that UW’s redactions were more extensive than
allowed under the court’s preliminary injunction, he could have filed a motion seeking such
relief at any time. Indeed, he still can.